AY BOAT for ALBANY and INTERMEDI-ATE LANDINGS.—The Steame: METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m. NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.-On

and after MONDAY, May 10, 1855, and qualifarther no-les, Passenger Tratus will leave Pier foot of Duanest as for DUNKIEK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal ta-MAIL TRAIN at s a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Interme

dists Stations

BOCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers at, via Piernout, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middlesown and

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middlecown and Intermediate Stations
RIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
The above Vrains run daily, Studsys excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elimin with the Elimins, Canandakus and Niagara Falis Railroad, for Niagara Falis, a Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuses, at Ceruing with the Buffalo, Coming and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great field with the Delawara, Lockawanna and Western Railroad and its foranton; at Hornells with with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo, Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleve land, Cincinnati, Voledo, Detreit, Chicago, &n.

8. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD GO., } NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The

New York and Eric Raille Raille Road.—The New York and Eric Raille Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten mouths to establish and maintain uniform and resonnerstive rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic others and the West. Having failed to this and believing it to be injudicious and improper to inflacence traffic by the issue of Free Passes, by the employment of ranners and solution, or by any other underbanded means, the Company, rather than resort to mean means, have determined to reduce the larve, on and after Monday next, 14th inst, as follows: Between New York and Buffalo, to. 60 Between New York and Buffalo, to. 50 Between New York and Sugaran Falls, or Suspension Builder, to. 50 CHARLES MORAN. 6 50

CHARLES MORAN, President

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANG! MENT.
Commenting MONDAY, May 9, 1838.

Prains seave Depot corner of White and Gen.—da. New-York, at
6:16 p. m., White Plains Train shopping at al. Stationa.

Fraint is ave Depot corner of Dithest and d. pay. New-York, at
6:16 a. m., white reliant Train shopping at all Stationa.

6:50 a. m., Mail train, stopping at all Stationa.

6:50 a. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

11:50 a. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

2:50 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

2:50 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

2:50 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

8:60 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

8:60 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stationa.

RETURNING—Leave Charlam Foor Corners:

11:50 p. m., Mail train, stopping at all Stationa.

RETURNING—Leave Charlam Foor Corners:

11:50 p. m., Mail train, stopping at Milliamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.

WM J. Camppell, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. AV 1888. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1888.

Passenger Station in New-York, comer \$7th-st. and 4th-av.;
entrance on 27th-st.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.; setrance on 27th-st.

For New-Hayen, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 36:30 p. m. For Bridgesport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 5:30 p. m. For Millord, Stratford, Nairfield, Southport and Wastport, 7 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.), 4:45, 5:50, 6:30 p. m. For Norwalk 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, ex. Moreover, 7, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Cheeter and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Cheeter and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Byringfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut River Laifroad to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 4:20 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8 a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and Rorwalk Railroad, 8 a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and Morwalk Railroad, 7, 9 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

For Martin Mart

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New York at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; tare \$3. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c.; and through bargage checked to Washington in 8 a.m. and 6 p. m. trains.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and shecked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Penevivania Railroad connects at Pittaburch with railroad to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Gaiens and Chicaco, Ill.; Prankto; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Term Haute, Madleon, Lafayette and Incinaspoils, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfeld, Bellefontaine, Sandiasky, Toledo, Chevland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam maket boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Choinnati.

Through tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-mentioned places in the West.

Through decrease in the East can be used as a Solid Science places in the West.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and sumfortable route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

Bare as low as any other route.

See handbills in the hotels of this city.

Through Telects, or currier information, may be had at the

Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the Since of the PENNSYLVANIA RAULEOAD,
No. 2 Astor House, Broadway,
January 1, 1868. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic sittles with Western, North-western and South-western States a continuous Raliway direct. This Road also connects as the second state of the second states of the second states and second second second states and second states and second seco

Ploon- P bbl until further notice.

PLOOR- P bbl until further notice.

COTTON- P bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until forter.

The state of the second of the

Water Enre.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE SIG wmxasium.—Bergen Hights, New-Jersey; 10 minutes her the Hoboken or Jersey City ferry by regular stages. MOUNT PROSPECT WATER-CURE, Bingharrion, N. Y. 215 miles from the city by N. Y. & Eric Railroad. This establishment has a natural location surpassed in heavily by the other in the Union. Terms #6 to \$10 per week. For circulars, containing full particulars, address J. H. NORTH, M. D., or MARTHA FRENCH, M. D.

Medical.

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.—
The genuine, direct from the Doctor, put up according to
the original recept. The only wholesale agent for this valuable
stille now is WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, No. 11 Gold st.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSPRDYS SARSAPARILLA, Wholesale and Retail Devot, No. 212 Broadway, corner Failton-st., Office No. 2, opposed St. Paul's Church New York,

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Golder, (near Madden lane), New-York—Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best savantage by consequing as above. Orders for Drugs carefully executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,

Line Whelesale Druggist of Courtland: has his office as above. Purchases, sales, silvances, notes and other business negotiated.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having alaims against IDRIS L. AFFLEY, late of the City of New-York decrased, to present the same with youthers thereof to the subsmither, at the New-York Javenile Asylum, 178th st., in the City of New-York, an or before the eighteenth day of Septembernext.—Parked New-York, the fifteen th day of March, 1859, m16 lawfurture. JAMES L. AFFLEY, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GAYNOR, has of the City of New York, doceased, to present the same with von-hers thereof to the sharpher, at his residence. No. 34 Columbiast, in the City of New York, donor before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated, New York the 14th day of June, 1856.

jel5 law6mTu G. VAN COTT, Administrator of jel5 law6mTu James Gaynor, deceased.

James Gaynor, deceased.

SUPREME COURT — KINGS COUNTY.—

HENRY C BOWEN and THEODORE MCNAMEZ

against JOHN MITCHELL and ANNE MITCHELL his Wife,
JONATHAN CRANE and CHARLES ELY. Summons FR

Railed. (Com not see)—To the above defendants. John Mindell and Anne Mitchell his wife; You are hereby summoned and
required it answer the commaint in this action, which was this
day filed in the office of the Cierk of the County of Kings, at his
office in the City Hall of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a
copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at
their effice, No. 10 Wallest. New-York City, weblin twenty days
after the service of this aummons on you exclusive of the day of their effice, No. 19 waist, New-YER City, within twenty water the service of this aummons on you exclaim of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the sail complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this settion will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Intel May 31, 1858.

PARSONS, KIGGS & RIGGS.

Jet lawdw Tu.

Plaintiff a Autorocys.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS. WHAT I WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our

race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in | are to be dispatched to San Juan and that vicinitythose of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snaried and shriveled, barsh and dry, or worse still, if sprin-tied with gray, nature will lose more than half her charma Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an artament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the colebrated Planist, Thalberg: NEW-York, April 19, 1892. Dr. Wood, Deer Str. Permit on the contract and the children

first be the colobrated Planlet, Thalberg.

Dr. Wood—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations am under for the entire restoration on my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your Hair Restorative, it soon recovered its original color a local term of the contract of the c

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I resomment your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my bair and whisters, which were slimest white, have radually srown dark; and I row feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prof. Wood: About two means are not set owners and fulfilled.

pleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Frof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling of and turning gray; I was fast becoming baid, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced oathat your Rectorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly, it began to fill us, grow ord, and turned back to its former color (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, beath and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. Chearo, fill. May 1, 1837.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for \$1 per continue in medium bolds at least 20 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$2 per bottle; the large bolds a quart, 10 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$5.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 512 Broadway, New-York (in the great N. V. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-at., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druzgists and Faury Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

VENEZUELA.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR, May, 20, 1858. In my last letter I stated that it was almost impossible to obtain correct information regarding the political events which are at present transpiring in this city; and the statement which I made regarding the sending of the two Monagas to Barcelona needs correcting.

The Governor, Salom, protested to Commandant Ruiz against the giving up of his prisoners, stating that he had no orders from the Government at Caracas; but Ruiz, in opposition to his protest, went to the jailor (who had charge of the cell door, and who had been ordered not to give up the prisoners), and, presenting a pistol at his breast, threatened to blow him through if he did not open the door. The jailor gave way, and Ruiz, by arms, carried the Monagas across the river to Solidad, where they were left in charge of the soldiers from Barcelona, who had come after them.

In consequence of this proceeding the Governor, advised and encouraged by his friends, resolved to assert the civil authority over the military, and preparations were made to take Ruiz prisoner.

Accordingly. A. Fararas, a negro, but a brave man, who had formerly been Governor of Quito (Ecuador), was appointed Commandant of the torces, and at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th inst., when Ruiz appeared at the door of the Careel, he was stopped by the sentinel, who told him he was no longer acknowledged as Command-

ant.
Ruiz was then taken prisoner by the order of the Governor, and placed in the same cell formerly occupied by the Monagas.
To prevent a rescue, the forces were collected,

the cannor loaded with grape, and the whole city was in a state of alarm. It was even suggested to call on the American citizens residing in Bolivia to aid in sustaining the Government. A number of the most respectable citizens took up arms in defense of the city, and kept guard during the entire night, fearing a rescue by Gen. Baca, Command-ant of the forces at Barcelona. The Collector of the port Buriceno, had fled across the river for the purpose, as is supposed, of raising forces to liberate Ruiz, as the drams were heard to beat in Solidad. But, as yet, nothing has been heard from them, and it is probable that they have gone on to Barcelona, about five days' journey, in order to obtain support for Ruiz in his opposition. The street fronting on the river was closely guarded, and on returning to my rooms from a visit to some

friends, I was challenged.
For the last two days three negroes, in red caps, with fife and dram, have been parading the streets every morning and evening in order to raise recruits, and it is estimated that about 1,000 men can be collected to oppose the forces from Barcelona.

Many of the natives, disliking to perform duty, fly to the country, but all those who remain are obliged to enlist if required. It is supposed that Ruiz intended to assume the supreme power in Bolivar, and a member of the Provisional Government informed me last evening that he had no doubt that he would have been placed in jail, and a number of persons shot by Ruiz if he had not been taken prisoner. Ruiz is a man of des perate character, and is about six feet in height, with a thin face, lowering eyebrows, and a villainous cast of countenance. He has been heard to declare that he would yet be President of Venezuela, and as Gen. B———and himself are warm friends, and were both exiles in Trinidad for ten years, there can be but little doubt that they intended to raise the standard of revolt. It may be thought strange that such a man should be placed in military command, but it was partially through his influence that the present revolution was consummated, and

he has even in Bohvar some powerful friends.

In view of the present state of affairs, a Convention of the most prominent citizens was held in the College last evening where the first Congress was held and Beliver was appointed President, and it was resolved to send a Committee to Caracas for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the future course of the Provisional Government at

FROM WASHINGTON. From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, June 26, 1858. Although the "sensation" papers and their sensation newsmongers will have it that Count Sartiges has, in the name of his Government, totally repudiated all the acts of Mr. Belly in Central America. as unauthorized, still there is too much cause to doubt the truth of these confident assurances, and for the very simple reason that there has not been sufficient time to communicate on the subject and get a reply. The French Minister has said, what I or anybody else might with equal propriety say, that he was ignorant of any such complicity as has been charged upon his Imperial Master. It is quite easy to comprehend the exact value of such a diplomatic disclaimer. This intelligence reached Washingvia Paris thus demonstrating the remarkable astuteness and vigilance of our Plenipo who was in Nicaragua when all the negotiations were in progress. The scheme was concocted and consummated—signed, scaled and delivered, before the first syllable has been lisped to before the first syllable has been lisped to Mr. Lanoar. The whole character of the proceedings is suspicous, and when it is pretended that Louis Napoleon is not privy to what has been the pet project of the best days and dreams of his life, some of us must be pardoned for being a little skeptical. When Mr. Marcoletta went to Paris a few years ago to seek employment of some kind, he was taken by the hand by the Emperor, and provided for until this egg was hatched. He is now appointed Minister there for Nicaragus, under the e inspirations, as will be disclosed in the course of a few weeks. Yet we are asked to believe that all these movements have been made without any Yet we are asked to believe that knowledge or participation of the Court. Some credulity is required to swallow such a dose.

All at once the Administration has waked up to

the scene of former heroic exploits—for the purpose of terrifying the natives, and letting them understand that another explosion may take place. Mar-tinez and his mongrel followers have no special ad-miration for saltpeter, and may therefore be expected to come down from their present lofty eminence. Yrissarri, who patriotically negotiated something rissarri, who parriotically accounted solutions called a treaty with Gen. Cass, is to be here and help to make out a case, upon which broadsides may be opened if necessary. There is a great demand for padlocks, to fasten the stable door, now that the

horse has been stolen.

The rumor of Judge Roosevelt's selection for the The rumor of Judge Roosevelt's selection for the mission to England came from the precincts of the circumlocution effice, which is not the best evidence of its authenticity. No confirmation could be traced yesterday, and the Cabmet were wholly ignorant of any such intention. Several months ago the suggestion was made through this correspondence, and upon a probability which then had some basis. Sir Gors Onseley married a safet of Judge Roosevelt's Gore Ouseley married a sister of Judge Roosevelt's wife, and when Mr. Crampton was about to get his congé bere, Mr. Buchanan, who was then Minister at London, urged that Sir Gore should be sent in his place. He had known him when Secretary of Legation here before the flood, and had also know the Van Ness family, with which he had then identi-fied his fortunes and fate. The intimacy was pre-served, and this is supposed to be the explanation of the diplomatic enigma which this gentleman has presented for the gossips of Washington during the whole session of Congress. The Ouseleys have had the rup of the White House, and it is not unlikely the run of the white House, and it is not unitarly the hint of Judge Roosevelt came from that quarter. But he has not yet been appointed, and, therefore, need not pack his carpet-hag, or buy his small-sword. But if he should be one of the many who are called, and the few who are chosen, Mr. Souldhas a pattern suit for a Minister, which Mr. Buchanan admired year ment at Otton and its description. chanan admired very much at Ostend, and which, I am led to believe, he would now gladly sell at half price. It quite charmed the immaculate Isabella, though it failed to conquer her prejudices concern-

ing the gem of the Antilles.

John VanBuren looms up in these hot parts with a sort of colossal grandeur. One might suppose the whole Buffalo tr.be of Anno Domini 1848 was bodily transferred to the possession of power, such is his majestic mien, assured air and commanding All the Departments open their inmost recesses to his welcome presence. Secretaries are too glad to see so national a man. Assistant-Secre-taries hail his coming with willing prostrations. Clerks are honored in touching the hem of his gar-ment, and papers voluntarily desert their musty files, seeking the inquisition of his flashing orbs. In fact, he is cock of the walk. Nebody else dare crow, except Dean Richmond in a corner. The immortal John is lord of all he surveys, and has even given reluctant consent to be a candidate at Charleston, if Mr. Buchanan shall be out of the way, in order to accommodate our Southern brethren. And, what is more than all, he really dines at the White House, which is more than any of your Black

Republicans can say.

The Treasury statement for the past week appears to swell into magnificent proportions; but when over \$4,000,000 of borrowed money, for the last installment of Treasury Notes, are deducted, it will be found that the show is no better than the average of the preceding six months from customs and lands. Mr. Cobb estimated in December last he would have about \$500,000 to his credit on the 1st of July. He has since then issued \$20,000,000 Treasury Notes and reissued \$3,000,000, and will find himself next week with an artificial balance to satisfy large outstanding claims. Nobody can be deceived by placing figures on the credit side when they only represent so much debt. Wait till next December. Then the story must be told without

coloring, when more money must be borrowed.

A special meeting of the Cabinet is now in session on the Post-Office appointments of New-York.

The recommendations for about thirty, filling two bushels, were sent up this morning.

INDEX.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent
BOSTON, June 26, 1858.

James McKee, or McGee-it matters not whichwas barged yesterday in the large octagonal area in the center of Boston jail. Some three or four hundred people witnessed the cruel and barbarous spectacle, and the prisoners in the jail, though not witnesses, were within bearing of the drop. It is difficult to understand the principle upon which these affairs are managed in Massachusetts. A good many years sgo the Legislature, having so far progressed in the path of civilization as to come to the conclusion that public executions made many more criminals than they frightened or converted, abolished them, and they have for several years past taken place in the jail-yards. But in most cases there have been opportunities to witness the proceedings from houses in the neighborhood; so, Sheriff Clark, in making his arrangements for the execution of McKee, excluded altogether the pub-lic, and confined the pleasures and the benefits of the occasion to as many invited guests as he could accommodate. If he has occasion to hang another man, it is to be hoped that he will admit only the legal witnesses required by law, and so many others as are needed for the proper carrying and of the second of the country of the second of the country of the second of the proper carrying and of the second of the country of the country of the second of the country of the second of the country of the second of the country of ont of the sentence and warrant. The reporters of out of the sentence and warrant. The reporters of the press ought also to be excluded. It might, per-haps, be well for the Sheriff and the physicians to give official notice the next morning that the culprit had been duly disposed of, but there should be no further publicity. This reform is necessary in order to carry out the purpose of the Legislature. If the other theory, that of the benefits of publicity, is to prevail, then of course the execution should be upon the Common, where the greatest number of upon the Common, where the greatest number of spectators could be accommodated. One principle or the other should prevail, and not a compromise between the two. It is of but little use, however, to demand consistency on this subject. The whole to demand consistency on this subject. The whole system of capital punishment is a budget of inconsistencies. The chief prop of the gallows is the Bible argument in its favor. But for this, it would have been chopped down and burned long ago. But this argument would require every man who commits a murder to be hanged for it. In fact, not one in ten suffers the extreme penalty. The hu-manity and common sense of the people will not tolerate more than one hanging in two or three years. And the worst of it is, the vilest and most dangerous criminals are oftentimes spared, while the less dangerous ones are executed. It is sometimes a matter of luck, sometimes of compromise, and sometimes of deference to a supposed popular or individual demand in some quarter or other. I s pose that Jones, who murdered the Jew-peddle pose that Jokes, who intracred the Sew-pender as Westfield, deserves hanging quite as much as McKee did. Probably both were insane when they committed the crime for which they were convicted.

Yet it will hardly do to hang both. Public opinion in Hampden demanded Jones's conviction, but it does not demand his execution: but public opinion among the officers at the State Prison demanded that McKee should suffer, and I suppose that it was in deference to Mr. Warden Haynes's absurd opinion that he should not be safe if there was a com-mutation of the sentence, that the Council and the Governor decided upon the issuing of a warrant in McKee's case. A good excuse for delaying the warrant in Jones's case is found in the state of his health. He is said to be fast relapsing into idiocy, and soon about to die. But this ought to be a rea-son, as between him and McKee, why they should change places. The comforting example of an execution might be had upon the useless culprit, while the stout, strong-handed one might be made to serve the State twenty years longer. In the utili-tarian view, a great blunder has been made. Perhaps, however, the difference in locality has been the main question considered. Boston, it may be, needs a moral example more than Springfield does, though the latter has the name of being rather a "hard" place in some respects, and it would seem that under the prevalent theory, a man might be

that under the prevaient theory, a man might be advantageously hanged there.

McKee showed no signs of contrition, but was wholly indifferent as to his fate. You will recoilect that he had once been confined in the Insane Hospital, and that on his first trial the Jury did not agree—one of them, Mr. John Fenno of Cheisea, not being prepared to pronounce him sane. At this time there was a good deal of excitement; the eleven jurors and Attorney-General Clifford held the necessity of energetic action; and, by way of improper communications with each other, and the exhibiting its new-bord zeal, several vessels of war latter, being thrown off temporarily from the scent

of blood, made a considerable disturbance in Court about Fenno's conduct. This was part of the machinery, I suppose, which it was expected would procure a conviction on the second trial, and it was successful; and now the final scene in the tragedy has been enacted. There is some reason to believe, or at least to hope, that the execution of McKee will be the last in this State. The law which makes two degrees of murder, and punishes the lesser with imprisonment for life, will probably effect the prac-

theal abolition of the gallows, sooner or later.

The Orthodex Congregational ministers of this State, at their Conference this week, by a decided majority (35 to 7), approved the action of the Boston Tract Society. The principal uppolders of the Pro-Slavery side were the Rev. Dr. Blagden of Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Craig of New-Bedford. The latter said he did not believe Mr. Buchsnan's Administration or the Supreme Court was Pro-Slavery. No more than Craig is, I dare say. I presume the at-tention of the Democratic Club will be directed to-ward the Rev. Mr. Craig, as a proper person to conduct the religious ceremonies at their table on the Fourth of July. There was some reason to fear that they would have to resort to the Custom House, where are one or two clergymen, or ex-clergymen. A Buchanan man is a rare bird in a pupit now-adays. The Rev. Dr. Blagden had an ingenious days. The Rev. Dr. Blagden had an ingenious studge by which he tried to stave off the proposed action of the Conference. He proposed the following resolution as a substitute:

"Resolved, That we will earnestly watch and pusy in the light of God." Word that we may intelligently and efficiently promot the freedom of all men new held as slaves in our land, by the dissemination of tracts and books treating boldly and freely of the whole subject."

You will see that the good Doctor was not even ready to pledge himself that he would disseminate tracts, but only that he would earnestly watch and pray that he might do so. The result of the Doctor's prayers, "in the light of God's Word," would unquestionably be a conviction that it would be his duty to spread the publications of the Rev. Dr. Lord. the Rev. Bishop Hopkins, the "Southside View" of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, and The New-York Observer, as the means of "intelligently and efficiently" prometing the freedom of the slaves. The Doctor's slip slop resolution was rejected by a vote of 30 to and he was compelled to show his hand more boldly. telling them that "the question all turned on the "single point whether it was in all cases a sin to "hold slaves. If the churches took this ground, "hold slaves. "hold slaves. If the churches took this ground, "then they must go with Garrison, and Phillips, and "Theodore Parker. He would give them warning. "They were saying by their conduct, Stand by! I am holier than thou. He didn't believe this "doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, "brethren who were worthy of our love." But he had no better success by this process. Neither the specter of the terrible Abolition triad, nor the piteous appeal for Brother Rice and Brother Cook was of any avail, and Craig and Blagden probably was of any avail, and Craig and Bisgden probably went off feeling that the Orthodox churches of Massachusetts were at last thoroughly Abolitionized

I had the satisfaction of being present at the State Convention of the Republicans of Maine, held at Augusta, on Thursday, the 24th. Gov. Morrill was nominated for reelection by a unanimous vote, 512 ballots being cast. The Governor made an ex-cellent speech to the delegates. Senator Fessenden also spoke with his accustomed ability. The Convention was large, and the party is evidently in good condition, and able to take care of all its enemies. Among the resolutions adopted was the following. Among the resolutions adopted was the following, which has a bearing upon the Presidential question: "Resolved, That the opposition to Mr. Bashanan's election, and the Pro Slavery rules. Washington, having been largely in a majority in the country at the time of that election, and been growing greater ever since, it is the duty of that opposition to unite and take possession of the Federal Government at the expiration of Bucharan's term. It is not our province to prescribe terms of union, but we think the overthrow of an obnoxious minority Administration, with little or no support in the Free Sistes, except what arises from Government patronage, is an event that ought not to be frustrated by minor disagreements, as in the last Presidential election."

The Anti-Slavery doctrines of the Republicans, as The Anti-Slavery doctrines of the Republicans, as embodied in the Philadelphia Platform, were reaffirmed with new emphasis. The Democrats will meet at Augusta, on Wednesday next, and will probably nominate Mr. Menassah Smith for a rebeating. They may quarrel over Lecompton, there being some opposition at Augusta, Bath and elsewhere, to the President's Kansas policy, but the Custom-House and Post-Office gentry will no doubt be on hand in sufficient numbers to keep the organization untainted by Abolition heresies. Some of the ization untainted by Abolition heresies. Some of the Republicans are disposed to make capital out of the fact that there are a good many more Custom-House officers all along shore than are needed. This is a great mistake. At this time of year there is a good deal of work to do at the State, County and District Conventions; resolutions expressive of table 1. bated confidence in Mr. Buchanan, &c., to be drafted and put through; and there must be men to do it. Let us not find fault with the necessary expenses of

carrying on the Administration. The Masonic festivities, in honor of the Virginia Knights Templars, have occupied public attention for two or three days this week, and the newspapers have had little beside speeches, toasts, marches decorations and excursions. It is understood that the visit of our Virginia friends has materially strengthened the bonds of union, so that they are not likely to be severed like the flax that falls asun-

der at the touch of fire.

Dr. Henry Gardner died a few days ing a property worth from \$500,000 to \$600,000, half of which, probably, will fall into the hands of his ron, ex-Governor Gardner. This ought to solace him for the loss of the Governor's chair. The Governor knows how to take care of his money. and, to all appearance, is far from being in any in mediate danger of dying a poor man.

IOWA-MORE GOLD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WALNUT FORK, IOWS, June 17, 1858. The Gold excitement still continues. With every returning mail, glowing accounts are received of the necess of those engaged in mining. The numerous discoveries of the shining metal, in different localities. have established the fact, beyond a single doubt, that the fertile soil of Iows is doomed to become the theater for extensive mining operations. No longer the hope of the sturdy farmer, who in the faithful proscoution of an honest vocation, has always been amply remaner-ated by an abundant harvest, sic is now to undergo the painful operation of piecesmeal dissection in search of good. Already the sound of the pick and the grating of the shovel have become familiar to the ear. one thousand men are already engaged in mining in Johnston and Tama Counties, with success, varying from one to twenty dollars per day each. The mines in Des Moines County are said to yield richly, so far a investigations have been made. Last week a very fair specimen was found by a boy on the backs of Walnut Creek, in the vicinity of Walnut Fork, Jones County, Sayara certiferen utility of Walnut Pork, Jones County, Sayara certiferen in this vicinity have since

County. Several gentlemen in this vicinity have since then exhibited several handsome specimens.
It is the opinion of experienced miners, that the south-western portion of Jones County contains the precious metal in great abundance. By your permis-sion I will advice you of future operations in this vicinity.

[It won't do. friend ! Iowa Gold is about played out. And a happy thing for Iowa we believe it to

REPORTED DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN SOUTHERN IOWA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Statements often appear in the newspapers announcing some important geological discovery, heade i

with a triumphant notice, as "GEOLOGISTS AT FAULT," COAL MINES IN CANADA," "GOLD IN INDIANA. &c., and followed by remarks in the same spirit, discrediting the corclusions arrived at by the thorough investigations of such geolisis as Sir William Lagan, David Dale Owen and others, whose opinions, if the least thought were given to the subject, would be seen to be cutified to more consideration than vague reports of unknown and possibly interested parties. Nothing more is heard of the coal in Canada and the gold in Indiana, &c.; but the slur of ignorant writers has had its effect, and public confidence is weakened in those which should command its respect. The occurence of ores, coal, &c., in their appropriate class of rocks only is certainly a fact familiar to all claiming a moderate have of information; so also should be this other fact that the different classes of rocks are traced out and

Counties, and would nowhere be found productive in the State. Though incredulous persons still continued to sink money and shafts in exploring the black states of the Hudson River, the conclusions of the geologists have never been shaken by any of their discoveries; and it would now be difficult to engage the attention of

sensible men in reputed discoveries of this nature.

It is very remarkable that in the case of gold in Califernia and Australia previous geological explorations were not needed for its probable existence to be announced. Humboldt had, long before its discovery in the former country, called attention to the range of the Sierra Nevada as resembling in its topography and general direction the other mountains of the globe which were famous for their production in gold, and predicted that these would be found of the same character. So attention was directed by Sir Roderick Murchison to the range of mountains near the eastern coast of Australia as likely also to be found auriferous.

Such facts may well be referred to in for ning an opinion of the value of reputed discoveries of gold in new localities. The geological formations of lows are mapped out in the geological report of the surveys . David Dale Owen, made under authority of the United States Government. The whole of its southern portion extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, is occupied by the coal formation, with a narrow margin only of the limestone, which underlies this, appearing between the coal field and the two rivers named. No range of mountains are found there like the Allegbanies, the Cordilleras of Brazil, California, Mexico, Peru or the coast range of Australia, and none of the group of rocks in which alone gold is worked. The finding of nuggets worth seventeen dollars, as reported by a well informed " correspondent of The Evening Post, is as probable as their occurrence in Indiana, or in the coal field of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Gold is sometimes planted in the soil, er, as the phrase is, the land is salted, for the purpose of giving to property a foundulent value. The many cases in which this trick has been practiced might alone suggest caution in speculaing upon the importance of reported discoveries in new localities. While again, the real advantage that gold mines have conferred upon all the States in which to av are found on the range of their rock formations from the Chandiere of Cannada to the Chattaboochie of Georgia, may well raise a question, if after all their existence would prove so great a boon to the State of AN OBSERVER. June 28, 1858.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

New-York, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

Notwithstanding every one is crying out "how hot," we have never known a more auspicious state of things for the farmer than the present. It is just the kind of weather wanted for the ripening of wheat. It is a state of the atmosphere that makes the corn just planted shoot up with most wonderful rapidity, and will probably insure a good crop upon all now growing. The weather too is exceedingly propitious for grass, which is very heavy upon all the mowing fields, but it is very juicy and lacks aweetness. This hot weather is adding immense sums every day to its value, and so it is to the fruit crop-that of strawberries, now at the hight of productiveness, was never greater than it is this year. The last of the yield, in consequence of this hot spell will be very much better than the first. Other small fruits are very premising. Raspbernies are coming forward finely, and we never saw a greater promise at blossoming time for a great yield of black berries than we have this season. Of peaches we hear good reports from Jerrey and bad ones from several other localities. Potatees, the great staple crop of Now-York market gardeners and farmers, look extremely well; if they are not destroyed by disease the crop will be the largest grown in many years.

Wheat we think bids fair at present all over the country to be a great crop. This weather just before harvest time, is just what is wanted; it not only ripens but fills the heads with large berries that will weigh heavy and make rich flour.

Of the state of the weather and growing crops and farmers' prospects generally throughout the country we give the following items :

Even the grasshopper eaten corn of Texas seems to have sprurg up sgain, and the wheat stalks, though denuded of leaves, have ripened heavy heads, and full

rank; but then this glorious hot weather will cause the heads to fill, and judging from all precedent, we do not ; think there is much danger o' rust. In Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the wheat is now ripe and ripeaing, and it has been but little injured by rust, smut or any other casualty. We are assured from various sources, that the breadth of land in wheat is larger than ever before, and consequently will give an immense number of bushels, and go far toward making up the certain deficiency in the corn crop. Still, the corn crop may not be so small as has been generally articipated, since planting has been continued up to the 20th of June, and we learn will be, up the 3d of July, where the land has been too wet to plow previous to that time. If the frost holds off as late as it sometimes does this late corn will ripen. At all events it will furnish excellent food when cut up in the milk and dried in the shocks, and will save sound corn in early feeding. The excessive wet weather has been unfavorable to oats, and somewhat so to grass in the West. But since the rains have ceased the prospect looks brighter for all sorts of farm crops, and it is particularly so for wheat in the States of Onio, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in a vast portion of this region ten days more will settle the question. Only ten days of such weather as we are blessed with now, and the largest wheat crop ever grown will be ripened beyond the fear of danger. Let live hopefully a few days longer, and not complain of such excellent harvest weather, and four weeks hence we trust we shall he able to sing a national harvest-home song of thanksgiving.

A friend writes us from Mercer Co., Ill., June 21, that he has " been through eight or ten counties in cen tral Illinois, within a few weeks, on foot, and as nearly as a residence of twenty years in this part of the State enables me to judge, our wheat grop will be a fair average yield; and barley, of which more has been sown this season than usual, will be more than an average yield. But the corn crop has been light—not more than two-thirds the usual average. Nearly half the ground planted has seen planted within ten days; and, in an ordinary season corn planted now might make a good yield of good so and corr, but not so this Summer. The ground has been so thoroughly esturated with water for so long a time that it has lost that life which is so necessary for the rapid growth of vegetation, and will require a Winter's freezing to restore it. The atmosphere is now warm for the season-90 to 94 degrees in the shade -and the growing wheat and corn are changing their color to a dark green."

The writer of the letter from which we call the above is engaged in the geological survey of the State, and has an excellent opportunity learn the condition of the land and crops. says further: " Happily our crops will not he a failure, as has been feared for some weeks past. The continued rains of May and the first of the present mouth, have ceased, and for ten days post we have had culy one light shower."

A letter from Troy, Id., Jane 21, says: "Far amapped over all parts of the United States, so that the street covered by each is pretty accurately defined.

By means of such general information, it was long and positively affirmed, that the goal formation barely forme corn this reason, in spire of the bad state. touched the southern beider of New-York State, or the of things. When, hay and oute are all liching phere of about twenty five miss in highly

highest summits in Delaware, Sullivan and Greene well, and, with the exception of here and there counties, and would newhere be found productive in a field of wheat, it has suffered but little on account of the 'rains.' The earlier sown has stood the protracted wet weather the best, and is now almost beyond danger.

Such, then, is the present state of the farmer's p pects. On the whole, we do not think the country at large has any cause for grambling, though our Indian corn crop should generally fail. Let us hope and re-

CAIRO-WHAT IS ITS CONDITION!

The sad condition of Cairo, from the destructive powers of the flood, has been communicated to our readers in extracts from the correspondence of Cairo people, in the accounts given by the press, and in the narratives of persons who have been on the spot since its occurrence and related what they saw to car reporter. The spot on which Cairo stands is a point or delts, at the place where the waters of the Onio joint with those of the Mississippi. Its position is a most advantageous one, in a commercial point for the commerce of the Lower Mississippi and of the vast inverse which flow into it. When the United States shall include the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the termination of the Isthmus, when Caba shall be one of the States, and when vessels shall reach California and the ports of south America by means of a ship canal out through the Isthmus, the position of Cairo, as the recipient and distributing coint of a vast commerce between the Gulf and the North and West, will be one of urrivated granteur; long before this communication is arrived at, however, the agot will have necessary sufficiently valuable to make it "a most expelient speculation." Accordingly, shrewd capitalists have been dependent.

To the glittering advantage spoken of, were attach.

Deen dependent.
To the glittering advantage spoken of, were attach-To the glittering advantage spoken of, were attached some offects that took much of the samight from the picture. The point of land with which so mach future glory and wealth was connected, was a low, filtry swamp, pestiferous from miasma and productive only of a scrubby regetation including largely the first and strongest scented Jamestown week known to naturalists, also a large crop of fevers and attendant complaints, the result of the malaria samily angeodored in places of a formation so very alluvial as the mudupon which the city, present and prospective, is located. The soil to a great depth is now merely a deport of mud from the confluent invers. It was evidently the interest, and has always been the object of the proprietors of Cairo at different times, to spread in the brightest colors before the world, the immess advantages of the spot, and to keep out of view, as far as possible, the terrible drawbacks that stood in the way of its advancement. It was this disposition to exagger, are to the stranger one part of the cruth, and to accomise to the stranger one part of the cruth, and to accomise it the scene where his unfortunate hero suffered indescribable horrors from the pestilent fever and its subsequent debitity, and where his humble but faithful friend, Mark Tapley, esdeavored, under the most depressing constructances, to carry out his determina-

indescribable horrors from the pestient rever and its subsequent debility, and where his humble but fifther firend, Mark Tapley, esdeavored, under the most depressing oncurretances, to carry out his determination to be "jolly."

The calamity by which Cairo is now overwhelmed is of course a crushing one for its proprietors, and without an effort of so common strength, Cairo must now go down to oblivion, and its rival. Mound City (seven miles higher up the Onio), take its place. The resident Manager of the Company, S. Staats Taylor, enq. has published a communication in The St. Louis Republican, in which he contends that the published accounts of the present condition of Cairo are "greatly exaggerated." His letter is lated June 16, at which date he allows, "to be stre." Cairo is entirely immediated, our no house of considerable size has been washed away or disturbed on its foundation. Many citizens continue to reside in the second stories of their dwellings. The levees are but inconsiderably damaged, and can be repaired at an expense that is trifling compared with the original cost, only about 300 feethaving been washed away. The lating to the town consists principally in the displacement of ferces, outhours, sale walks, and immersion in water of sarative, goods and merchandise. The damage can be repaired in a short time and the city be made as good as new. In conclusion the writer says: "Although we are a "little damp about here, we do not consider that we are very much more damaged than the labor of a "few weeks will set all right again."

In the same paper as Mr. Paylor's letter, appears another accorded of Cairo, who undertakes to extrest the "exaggerated remarks that have gone abroad." This writer, through the politeness of Capt. Gray and Dan Pollard, went over the Submerged city in a skiff. The average depth of water was tun feet. Lumber piles, plank walks, fences, out-houses, drift and cord wood, light-built and unsubstantial houses (about forty in number) and shanties, including the property was removed b

the water is over the Onto is veet we handred feet will leave have been harvested—say 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

From Delaware and Maryland the news is not quite o promising. The fly has injured some fields and rust has injured others.

In Virginia the travecters are cutting an excellent crop of wheat—in fact, have cut it, in all lower Virginia.

The water is over the Onto is veet we handred feet will leave a soly about a bundred feet), and about too deep. The new levee built is as the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water will leave a deposit of eighteen inches in the town, "which will do much to rard company's agent talks encerfully, and says the damage, will be repaired as soon as the water falls, and the levees ranked and unde eightly feet wide all around. We are suited and under eightly feet without the suite of the water is over the Onto is veet we handred feet.

Williams's mill. The crevarse is only about a bundred feet.

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Fall is under water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the water from two to four feet. It is believed the From Ohio, and the great granary of the world, the prairie States, we have most encouraging accounts of the wheat crop, with one exception—the growth is too the wheat crop, with one exception—the growth is too people grafts, except the Queen of the West, which yesterday refused to take any unless the fare was paid. This contradictor of exaggerations adds a little post-script, which fastidious people may think as important

any part of the letter.

P. S. - Many of the bodies in the old 'Graveyard Ridge have risen and are floating around.

RELIEF FOR CARDO—The sum of \$378 has been sent from this city to the Mayor of Cairo, for the relief of the sufferers there by the high water. The fund was raised by church contributions and purtly absorbtions.

THE RIVER AT ALTON.—We learn that the river is nearly out of the business part of Alton, and the Second-street merchanic are fitting up their stores again. The water has fallen altogether about four feet.

As Iscidest on the Mississippi Flood, -A gentle-

As Incident on the Mississippi Flood.—A gentle-man from Bolivar, Teom, last week saw a nondescript sort of an article floating down the Mississippi, roar his plantation: it resembted a miniature of Nosh's ack, with the hull knocked off. Cartesity lad him to beard it, when he was astenished to find himself in the store of a friend residing fifty miles up the river. The con-tents were not greatly injured. He tied the store to the store, and started to left his friend know where he might and his piace of business.

WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION .- Dispatches have been eceived at Washington, says a correspondent of The Times, from F. W. Lauder, engineer, and now in charge of the Wagon Road Expedition, dated Fort

Laramie, May 31, 1858. He asys:

"I have the honor to apprise you of my arrival 700 miles from our starting point, without accident, detantion or lose of animals. The weather is now fine, the loads improving, and the chief obstacles to our proroads improving, and the other transfer and only grees, arising from high water, deep mud and cold atories of early Spring, being overcome, I see no reason to doubt a very successful march to our destination. 300 miles in advance of this point."

Mr. Lender says the Indians slong the road are transfer and the t

Mr. Lender says the Indians slong the road are quiet, but that white men nover about his trains and try to stampede his animals, but thus far without encress. He also calls attention to the difficulties in crossing the South Platte. Col. Hoffman, is crossing with his column, lost seventeen mules. Mr. Lander came near losing one of his best men in attempting to ford. He thicks the river at this priot could be bridged in a substantial manner for \$100,000. His provisions are purchased in Non-Maxico, at 21 per cent less than the War Department paid for the same articles at Fort Lasvenworth. Labor is comparatively cheep, and Mr. Lander designs giving employment to new emigrants as far as he can.

CATTLE KILLED BY THE HEAT.—The Hartford Cope.) Times of Saturday evening, says: Friday and Saturday, June 25 and 25, have been the hottest days known in any month of June, in this vicinity, for many years. Three valuable working cattle, belonging to Col. Colt, and employed in the work new going on for the improvement of the South Meadows, were killed yesterday by the heat of the weather. They had not been worked hard, having draws only half leads, and were taken off at 11 o clocks in the force con, with all the other eattle at work in the neighborhood. loads, and were taken off at 11 o chemics the foregoon, with all the other cattle at work in the neighborhood, when out-door work was asspended in consequence of the heat. Some of the datile were put in stable, and others turned into the field. In the afternoon, one of those which had been in the stable melted down, and two of the number which were out of door also suck on the same day. The mercury, when exposed to the sun, ye terday, reached 125 degrees.

Photographs of the Moon.—The Paris Monteer